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Ensiness Monces.

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"NEW AMERICAN," Thermometer July 24, 12 m., 70°, weather cloudy.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN. -Several deaths from cholera have oc curred among the British troops in Egypt; there were 500 deaths in Cairo on Monday. —— The American Rifle Team were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London yesterday. ___ The Conservatives in Parliament are hostile to a French monopoly of the new Suez Canal. The English Government has abandoned the Channel Tunnel bill. = A Swedish monitor has foundered. Twenty-five Russian students have been arrested in St. Petersburg. = Captain Leitch, commodore of the Cunard fleet, is dead.

DOMESTIC.-Part of an excursion party was drowned at North Point Tivoli, near Baltimore, on Monday night, and sixty-five bodies have been = Burton, Bootjack, Fellowplay and Light Horse Harry won the Saratoga races. A loss of \$200,000 was caused by a fire at Memphis. — A telegoperator was shot at in Atlanta, telegraph Captain Webb attempted to swim through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara and it is thought that he was drowned. === The Governor has pardoned two convicts. - The funeral of Martin Milmore took place in Boston. === Ex-Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, is dead,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Telegraphing was considerably delayed yesterday by the storm; there was no change in the attitude of the strikers. Thurles. Duchess, Aelia, Belia, Colonel Watson and Jim McGowan won the Long Branch races - President Arthur arrived. me Mrs. Langtry sailed for Europe. ___ The General Term refused to grant a new trial to Hovey. —— Insurance men discussed means to lessen fire risks m the dry-goods district. === The cleak manufacturers promised to increase the wages of their employes, but refused to sign an agreement. === Custom House Inspector Ecan committed suicide, === Workmen began tearing down Washington Market. = Gold value of the legaltender silver do lar (41219 grains), 82.49 cents. Stocks opened lower and later improved, but the market wasdull and the closing was quiet.

THE WEATHER. - I RIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and cloudy weather, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yester-May : Highest, 70°; lowest, 65°; average, 6758°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer tranellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

The extraordinary trial of certain Jews in Hangary for the alleged murder of Esther Solymosi has reached an extraordinary point. The Court, at the request of the public prosecutor, has refused to allow the boy, Morntz Scharf (who says he saw his father cut the girl's throst), be sworn, because of his heartless and conflicting statements. The point seems to be taken late. This witness has been giving evidence in court from the start. But whatever the course of Hungarian legal procedure may be, it seems as if this last decision must speedily end this shocking exhibition of ignolant prejudice and rancorous hatred.

A letter from Albany, which may be found on another page of THE TRIBUNE this morning. gives a favorable outlock for the Republicans in this State this fall. There is nowhere any sound of discord in the ranks or among the leaders. So much, it is worth while to remark, cannot be said for the Democrats. Among the Republicans considerable interest is already shown in candidates, and there promises to b a healthful competition at the Convention, but no factional strife. Everything points to a complete Republican victory in November. There is no reason why the party should not elect its entire State ticket, and obtain a majority in both houses of the Assembly.

The tug-boat Mary N. Hogan would certainly not go far toward making up au efficient navy for the insurgents in Hayti; but this fact is largely offset by the suspicious circumstances attending the purchase of the vessel. Mr. Kenney, who made the bargain, admits that he is the agent who bought and forwarded to Philadelphia the guns sent to Hayti in the Tropic. Moreover, the present captain of the Hogan is said to have been a blockade runner during the Rebellion. These things, of course, may only be coincidences; but they are singular ones. Joined to other suspicious circumstances in the case, noted in our local columns, they certainly furnished sufficient reason for the United States authorities to seize the tug-boat and hold it pending an examination. Hayti is comparatively an insignificant power; but we only owe her the more consideration on that

Nobody except himself seems to be to blame for the death of Captain Webb, the wonderful English swimmer, who was drowned yesterday in attempting to swim through the rapida and the whirl-pool in the Niagara River. The foolish undertaking was entirely his own, no one even encouraging him by betting that he could not It is practically impossible to prevent hazardous performances outside of a city like New-York, and it is not always consible to do so even here. If a man is de-ermined to risk his life for the sake of notehe will always find some way to do it. risnce is a hard school; and there is a is class of persons who proverbially, will certain class of persons who, proverbially, will "in last year's elections a voting population of act learn in any other. Yet Captain Webb "2,666,974." and because "on the comparative

was so brave a man and so remarkable swimmer that regret will be widespread that the lesson which he set for himself to learn yesterday has been so sad a failure.

It is gratifying to learn that the health authorities of this port are thoroughly aroused to the importance of a strict observance of the quarantine laws. The Health Officer, Dr. Smith, announces that his regulations are so carefully observed at the Narrows all the time that neither yellow fever nor cholera could get ashore here, even if it should arrive unexpectedly. The president of the Health Board also declares that the city is already clean, and that his subordinates are constantly improving it. So far, therefore, as New-York is able to take care of herself, she seems to be doing it, and has no reason to fear on account of her own neglect. But communication with this city from all other cities and towns in the country is so constant and easy that we have a vital interest in the observance of a careful quarantine at every exposed point on our shores. The reports from New-Orleans indicate some anxiety and proper caution there; but at other ports little is done, apparently, to guard against the introduction of these dreaded diseases. Although danger at present is remote, still, under the circumstances, to neglect strict quarantine rules is utterly inexcusable in any official.

The accident near Baltimore is a terrible nov elty among disasters. Fatal panics in crowds, fires in theatres, collisions, explosions, shipwrecks-all these the public is sadly familiar with; but here we have the revelation of another danger. It is useless to dwell on the painful features of the scene at the North Point pier on Monday night. It is enough to know that the lives of over , sixty persons, mostly women and children, have been lost under peculiarly barrowing circumstances. But the question of responsibility immediately arises, and apparently is easily answered. It does not matter whether the wharf was struck by the barge and its fall thus hastened, or whether the structure simply fell under the weight of people upon it. The only measure of safety for a pier, like a bridge, is its absolute security against shock or weight, or both combined. The owners of the pier, therefore, seem morally guirty of manslaughter, for the structure was shown by testimony at the coroner's inquest last night to have contained rorten timbers. The accident, naturally, will cause anxious inquiry about the safety of the piers so often erowded with pleasure-seekers, in and around New-York. We believe them all to be perfeetly safe. If any owner or lessee has his doubt on this point, let him hasten to remove it.

GETTING IMPATIENT.

If our Democratic friends have really made up their minds that " the Republicans must go," why, that of course makes an end of it, and there is no use in wasting arguments or words over the foredoomed conclusion. Nothing can alter their purpose of driving the Republicans out except perhaps the counting of the election returns. And now it does occur to us that we have seen and heard them going on in pretty much the same way several times before. They may not have been using the same warery-Mr. Denis Kearney had not then invented the slogan they have borrowed from him for campaign uses-but the business was the same, the intent identical, to drive the Republicans out of office and install themselves in their places. For almost twenty-five years they have been at work at it, and always in the same eager and confident way, as though when they had made up their minds there was an end of argument about it. And yet so far as we can discover the Republicans have not been driven out at all. So though there can be no hope of turning the Democrats from their purpose, it is well enough for the Republicans not to begin packing up simply because their opponents have given them notice to quit. It will perhaps be remembered that notice to quit has been served a great many times, and or a great variety of reasons; always, however, in newspapers and on the stump, never by the people at the polls. Twenty years ago the Republicans were warned out because they were waging an unconstitutional war: a little later because they were not prosecuting it with vigor; later because the war was a failure; then because they had issued an irredeemable currency; then because they wouldn't pay the National debt with it; then because they were postponing specie resumption by their financial policy; then because they were endangering business interests by hastening resumption; and so on and on until now it is simply because they are "rascals." But somehow they don't "go"; the people don't "turn them out."

We observe that some of our .Democratic contemporaries have become so excited since the issue of the new war-cry kindly loaned them by Mr. Denis Kearney that they are unwilling to wait for the election returns for the Republican hegira. In the words of the late Mr. Backus, minstrel, they "want their doughnut now." We have not witnessed such impatience in a long time. Here is our volcanie contemporary, The World, insisting, if we rightly understand its utterances, that the Republicans must go" now, right off, because they are "usurpers," because they "stole the Presidency in 1876," and because "they purchased the Presidency in 1880." "Do the people rule," it frantically inquires, " or are we living under an oligarchy which, laying claim to a prescriptive right through the enjoyment of twenty-three years of power, refuses to "yield up the offices and submit to the popular will?" We judge from the manner in which this startling interrogatory is hurled at the reader that in the opinion of the Editor it is the immediate duty of the Republicans to "vield up the offices and submit to the popular will." Otherwise the people do not rule and we are "living under an oligarchy." Now we dislike to disturb the flow of anybody's discourse when he is saying anything that sounds really eloquent like the above, but if we might be permitted to put in a simple practical question here we would be glad if The World would tell us what offices have not been yielded up in accordance with the popular will as expressed at the polls.

It is to be feared that the effect of the new slogan has been to confuse our contemporary's it will not be long before the commercial bodreasoning powers. Because a few Democratic editors have started the cry, " The Republicans must go," and are keeping it up with a good deal of vigor considering the weather, it by no means follows that that is the popular will. The popular will is expressed in this country at the polls, and the men who get the most votes fill the offices. They cannot refuse to yield them up when the popular will demands it. We might as well deal in facts even if the consequence is the loss of some fine rhetoric. The reasoning of The World is that because "there are Democratic Governors in twenty-five States "of the Union, representing a voting popula-"tion in the elections of 1882 of 5.153.756." "there are Republican Governors in twelve States of the Union, only representing

"Democratic and Republican vote in all the States of the Union in 1882 the Democrats "were in a popular majority of over 430,000," the country has " declared in favor of Democratic rule." And it winds up with the positive declaration -" There must and shall be a change." We fear the mind of our contemporary has become affected by the reiteration of the new Democratic slogan. "Must" and "shall" are large words for one man or one newspaper to use about an event of which several million people have the ordering. The people were not voting for President last year. State and Congressional elections do not lap over. We can tell better next year whether "the people have declared in favor of Democratic rule." and decided that "the Republicans must Meantime our Democratic friends would do well to keep cool, be patient, not get overexcited, and above all, not mistake their own reiterations for the popular voice.

FIRE RISKS IN THE CITY. The efforts of the Board of Fire Underwriters to decrease the danger of fire in the dry goods district of the city should meet with all possible encouragement. Their meeting yesterday was a step in the right direction. There is no other equal area on this continent that needs so much protection as that district bounded by Reade-st. on the south, Spring-st. on the north, Crosby and Elm sts. on the east, and West Broadway and South Fifth-ave. on the west. A careful estimate, made up by the Board of Fire Underwriters, of the value of the buildings above the ground and merchandise in that district places it at \$350,-000,000, and it is much greater in the spring and fall when stocks are full. The insurance risks there are said to reach \$200,000,000, which may afford some idea of the loss a great conflagration would cost the city.

The Chicago fire sent sixty-eight fire insurance companies into bankrup y, and Boston the next year performed the like office for thirty-two more. The net assets on January 1 last of all the fire insurance companies admitted to the State, after deducting all liabilities, as shown by their reports to the Insurance Department, were \$106,384,264. Hence the loss by destruction of one quarter the narrow part of the city known as the dry goods district would equal all the fire insurance capital represented in the State.

We trust that the underwriters overestimate the danger from fire in that district, though at the best the hazard is great. Within its limits there are 1,362 buildings, only five of which are strictly first-class in respect to fire protection, as first-class is defined by the underwriters. The rapid increase of manufacturing there adds to the fire risk. In 1874 the dry-goods district contained only ninetyfour buildings used for manufacturing purposes, employing in the aggregate 3,800 persons. At the present time manufacturing is carried on in 566 buildings, in which are employed 21,403 operatives, exclusive of clerks, porters and other helpers. And this rapid change continues, which makes the call for better fire protection the more urgent.

We have a well-organized fire department but the danger from the high, inflammable buildings in varrow streets, with an insufficient water supply, can hardly be overestimated. A formidable danger is to be found in the long and close line of buildings, mainly built of wood, which cover the piers on the river front. A strong northwesterly breeze blowing at the time of a fire in any of those sheds is liable to do incalculable harm. The merchants should do what they can to carry out the underwriters' suggestions as to parapet walls, iron shutters for the protection of buildings facing in narrow streets, and the mitigation of the exposures from open shafts and

The Aqueduct Committee undoubtedly appreciates the necessity of speedy action on the question of an additional water supply. The pressure in the mains at the City Hall Park is now only three pounds. In 1842 it was thirty pounds, in 1852 twenty pounds, and in 1862 five pounds. There should lost in restoring the pressure to high point it reached when the ger from fire was comparatively small. Commissioner Lane has returned from Europe, and no doubt the Board will take action on the matter at once, now that it can proceed with

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT.

The Suez Canal agreement, instead of increasing the prestige of Mr. Gladstone's Government, has diminished it. The hostility of the commercial exchanges and the mercantile community to the project has given the Conservatives an opportunity of which they have greedily availed themselves. It became evident that the Government could not persevere in its policy without being defeated in the Commons on the financial notes required for the completion of the contract with M. de Lesseps. The support of the rank and file of the Liberal party could not be depended upon and there is reason to believe that there were divisions of sentiment within the Cabinet itself. Mr. Gladstone has reluctantly yielded to public opinion and withheld the agreement from the consideration of the Commons. By this expedient he has probably escaped an adverse vote, which might have decided the fate of the Ministry. The Opposition may press their advantage and insist upon having the whole subject discussed in both houses, thereby adding to the discomfiture of the Government. But without reference to the contingency of a harassing debate, in which the Conservatives would have the active sympathy of the mercantile public and the votes of all the Home Rulers and a few timorous Whigs, the Ministry loses prestige from negotiating a contract which it cannot submit to Parliament for ratification.

'This is the momentary effect of the suspension of the canal agreement. The influence of the Government is impaired by a contract which it is unable to carry out. Whether this will be the permanent effect is now parely a matter of conjecture. At every stage of the history of the Suez enterprise public judgment in England has been seriously at fault. There is reason to believe that the present instance will not prove an exception to the rule and that ies and mercantile houses will find out that the Ministry was wiser than themselves. The suspension of the contract leaves the country without an alternative scheme to the construction of a separate canal with British capital. M. De Lesseps will be at liberty to maintain canal tolls at the present level and to construct a second canal at his own convenience; and the only method by which the grievances of the English commercial public can be redressed is one which will involve grave questions of international law and be attended with serious diplomatic complications. The Suez Canal Company claims exclusive privileges under its concessions from the Egyptian Government, and the construction of a second canal by a British company would be regarded in France as an unwarrantable invasion of legal rights acquired by M. De Lesseps-a naked policy of spoliation. The French view of the legal effect of the original concessions is supported by the highest authorities connected with the English and Egyptian Governments. The construction of a British canal would be a scheme tainted with illegality and dishonor, and could only be justified on the ground that in consequence of last summer's campaign Exyptian law has been made subordinate to English greed. Unless that scheme is to be carried into execution to the prejudice of cordial feeling between the two nations, there will be no means of redressing the grievances of the commercial public save those which M. De Lesseps gradgingly concedes. These reflections as time goes on may reverse the public judgment, which has been hastily formed on this subject, and the Ministry may ultimately receive credit for an honest and sagacious effort to settle the Canal question in accordance with international equity, and with the assent and good will of France rather than without it.

M. De Lesseps's letter to Mr. Gladstone will also tend to diminish English prejudice against the rejected contract. It is written with consummate skill and is designed to release Mr. Gladstone from all obligations to adhere to an agreement that has been coldly received in England. M. De Lesseps, in the interest of peace, deprecates an unpleasant discussion which may cloud the friendly relations of the two countries, and strives to reassure British commercial circles by pledging himself to build a second canal without reference to financial aid from the British Government, and to make the reduction of dues stipulated for in the recent agreement. This is a diplomatic letter, but many practical conclusions are to be drawn from it. If the present company builds a second canal, it will have to increase its capital. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has already been informed that the new capital will be raised by an allotment of shares or debentures, the British Government having the same option of subscribing to the stock which the remaining chareowners will be allowed. In order to secure its proprietary rights sa the owner of two-fitths of the stock, the Government may have to double its present investment of \$20,000,000, without materially improving its position. At the same time the company instead of borrowing of the Government \$40,-000,000 at 314 per cent will have to raise the money required for construction purposes at higher rates, probably at 5 per cent, and this increase in the interest account will cut down dividends and retard the reduction of tolls. The new canal canact be built so economically in this way, and the commercial public will bave to content itself with a more gradual reduction of tolls. Indeed, the canal cannot be built at all, unless England and the Egyptian Government practically concede and sanction M. de Lesseps's exclusive privileges acquired in the isthmus. These practical considerations will undoubtedly have great weight in modifying public opinion on this important question. The action of the Government has been momentarily condemned, but we are not sure but that it will be ultimately regarded as both sensible and patriotic.

THE SEVEN LABORS OF BLACKBURN. Nearly eight years have passed since the first Democratic House of Representatives that had assembled in the Capitol at Washington since 1861 came into existence. One of the most conspicuous figures in that motley gathering was J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky. Like a majority of his political brethren he imagined that the tidal wave which had risen simply to engulf Grantism was : genuine Democratic upheaval. The possession of the House he thought was only the first step toward the full control of the National Government, and he accordingly took an early opportunity to announce the course that his party intended to pursue when it came into power. One of the items in his elaborate programme was the wiping out of all the Re publican war legislation then on the statute books. The event, however, did not turn out so propitiously as Mr. Blackburn expected, and instead of taking possession of the Government, he was compelled to see his party. notwithstanding the frantic efforts it made, lose the vantage ground it had gained. Bu Mr. Blackburn improved his short tenure of power by furnishing his political opponents with some of the most effective campaign arguments that a Democratic Congress is always sure to supply.

The recall of these events is timely just now, when another Congress controlled by the Democracy is soon to assemble in Washington, and when Mr. Blackburn comes promptly to the fore with another programme of his party's intentions. As he is one of the leading candidates for the Speakership and will in any event take a prominent part in the legislation of the next House, his utterances may be regarded as authoritative. It is worth while mentioning also that Mr. Blackburn will not "propose his new programme. He will "insist" upon it. As outlined in The Cincinnati Enquirer it includes seven points, and is as follows 1. A reform of the tariff, putting one-half of the articles now subject to duty upon the free list and reducing the duty on the others to a revenue basis. 2. Free ships and a revision of the navigation laws. 3. A return to the Government of all the public lands not earned by the railroad corporations to which they were granted. 4. An abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau. 5. A reduction of the number of Federal officers. 6. An appropriation of \$25,000,000 to the States for educational parposes. 7. Full appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

A casual glance at the above propositions upon which Mr. Blackburn intends to "insist" shows that he has taken a contract to furnish the Republicans-with all the campaign material they may need in the next Presidential canvass. The first point in his programme is a distinct notice to the business interests of the country that they must expect a thorough overhauling of the tariff legislation of last winter, and, of course, another prolonged period of uncertainty. The four following propositions upon which Mr. Blackburn will "insist," merit little attention. They have furnished the material for buncombe speeches without number in the past and the Democrats will not be slow to use them in the future. Everyone expected that a Democratic Congress would try to make some cheap campaign thunder by reducing the appropriations for the support of the Government to as low a figure as possible. But the sixth and seventh items in the programme upon which Mr. Blackburn will "insist" deserve notice. The former proposes an appropriation of \$25,000,-000 for educational purposes, and the latter the dumping of millions of money into the Mississippi River. As an appropriation for educational purposes, if one is ever made by the General Government, will doubtless be divided among the States in proportion to their illiteracy, the South would be certain to get the lion's share of the \$25,000,000 fund upon And to do it the business interests of the country are to be disturbed, the Government starved, its service crippled, and extra burtiles. Among other speakers will be Mr. John B. Gongh, and the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of this city. dens imposed upon the taxpayers of the North, who are quite able and willing to take care of

their own illiterate neighbors. No Republican, however, will be disposed to place any obstacle in the way of Mr. Blackburn "insisting" upon his programme of legislation. So far as party interests are concerned, the Republicans will gladly take the place of indifferent but amused spectators when the Congressional curtain is rung up and the Democratic donkey, after having been two years out to grass, comes prancing upon the boards with ears a little lengthened and with renewed activity in his heels. By all means let Mr. Blackburn be encouraged to enter upon his herculean labors as soon as the session begins.

THE CAMPAIGN ANTHEM OF DEMOCRACY. It is not generally known that the Democratic National Committee lately instructed the manager of its Literary Bureau Department to have a song forthwith created that would arouse the Democratic masses to the highest pitch of party enthusiasm. Nor is it generally known that the manager sabmitted the following at a special meeting of the committee called with special reference to the song. That it will arouse every element in the Democrati party to the highest pitch of enthusiasm (if not nigher) there would seem to be no reasonable doubt. To be sung "with expression" to any good tune that fits the words:

"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST GO."

Come, ye Dequeersia, stand in a row.
And sing ye tass strain lond and hearty.
The Republican party outst go:—
It is hast that sort of a party.
Ever since by Lincoln 'twas led,
And for Freedom struck its first blow.
Tau people have steadily said,
The Republican party must go.

The Republican party must go!
To garner fresh triumphs must go!
But Democracy—really—tike the mote
Is not very good on the go!

How it went in the terrible hour Now it went in the terrine sour
Of the Dulon's unspeakable trial,
To prevent by its God-given power
A halt of the tands on Time's dual:—
Like a pillar of fire and cloud
It went the frue path way to show,
And the people who followed it vowed,
The Republicum party must go.

To-day what they vowed still 's in force, Next year 'twil be surely repeated,
And so, as a matter of course,
The fourboss will sore be acfeated.
The country in voting will say:
"To serve us, in west or in wos,
As it went in the rail-spitter's day.
The Econodican party must yo."

The Republican party must go!
To garact freeh triumphs must go!
ut Democracy—really—like the moto
Is not very good on the go.

The Rochester Union, replying to our criticism upon ts prison labor article, points out that the Domo eratic platform of last tail, while it took ground against unrestricted convict laber, made no refernce to contract labor. Technically true; but the prison labor plank of that platform, explained in the light of Democratic sentiment as freely expressed last winter, evidently meant the practical abrogation of the contract system. In the opinion of The Union the last Legislature went far enough (on the convict labor question) to comply with the letter and spirit of the Syracuse platform. On the other hand, another leading Democratic newspaper, The Albany Times, holds that the Legislature evaded its daty on the question. That it shirked the question must be patent to every man who examines the

According to a recent writer, "there is now tun in the world. There is no such thing as high spirits anywhere." It is understood that the managers of Judge Hoadly's canvass talk just text way when they get off by themselves.

The Mayor of St. Lonis, like the wise man he must be, has been getting married, and the incident has caused some official excitement in that city. When flis Honor arrived from Indiana, the hom of the bride, the question arose in the Common Council how they should take cognizance of this interesting event. Mr. Terry offered, in the House of Delegates, a resolution that when the House adourn it proceed in a body to the residence of the Mayor and congratulate him. Mr. Davis opposed the resolution, on the ground that members should go as individuals simply. He therefore moved as a substitute that the House congratulate the Mayor, as the House could go. Mr. Terry defended the resolution. The Mayor was to be honored as the representative of the people. Mr. Terry believed in extending to "the bride of Indiana" a genuine welcome to "the soil and homes" of St. Louis. Mr. Gundiach favored Mr. Terry's resolution; Mr. Wolfinger hoped both the resolution and the substitute would be adopted; and Mr. Cornelius favored Mr. Davis's substitute. Finalty the resolution was withdrawn, and the substitute was adopted; and when the mea'-shop license bill had been read, the members embarked in carriages for the Mayor's residence.

There is a school of philosophers which holds that the human race is constantly degenerating. The school must feel strength-ned in its conviction as it examines the "arguments" upon which the Democracy relies for success in the coming Pfesiden-

New-York is menaced with yellow fever from the South and with cholera from the Mediterranean, two dread scourges which have defied the medical science of the present century. While there is a wide divergence of views in the scientific world respecting the origin and nature of these diseases and the best methods of treatment, there is complete accord on one point, namely, the efficacy of preventive yellow fever and cholera, or whother they become epidemic in certain localities through the effect of a characteristic miasm, each thrives best and breeds most rapidly on dirt. The best way to fight pestilence is to begin long before there is an outbreak of it, and prepare for it by a general course of preventive measures-by keeping the streets clean, by thinning out the population in overcrowded tenement districts, by paying heed to all the hygienic conditions by which the progress of spidemic diseases is retarded, and by maintaining a thorough system of harbor quarautine.

PERSONAL.

Chief-Justice Waite is rapidly recovering from the injuries received in his recent accident.

Mr. George Macdonald, with eight members of his family, is giving dramatic recitals in costume of "Polyencte" and "Macbeth," in London. M. Alphonse Daudet bas resumed in the Nouvelle Rerue of Paris his "Chapters of Literary Autobiography."

The late Louis Veuillot, the famous French journalist, left a large number of letters and manu-scripts, from which his brother will publish siz volumes of selections.

Hungarian visitors at the recent national fètes in Paris said that in passing through Turia they saw Kossath, who at the age of eighty-one years was remarkably well.

Mr. Shinichire Suite, the Japanese official who has secome secretary to General Foute, United States Minister to Corea, is well known in Boston. He bears the degree of LL. B. obtained at Harvard.

Mr. James Scarborough, a brother of Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey, and a prominent citizen of Troy, was killed in that city on Saturday by an accident on a coal-boat which was being unloaded.

The death is announced at Combe-la-Ville, near Paris, of Adrien Belideau, son of the famous composer, and himself a musical writer of counterable ability, especially in the line of comic operas. He was sixty years of age.

At the fourth New-England Assembly to be held

which Mr. Blackburn intends to "insist." So under the direction of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, it will be seen that he will "insist" upon at South Framingham, Mass., from August 21 to 31, dealing pretty liberally by his own section. Dr. Angell, president of Michigan State University

Reaching Chicago from the far South other day, Senster Edmands said to a reporter: "I am not a politician, and what little I did know about politics I have forgotten since April, when I started on a tour with my family for the namefit of their health. Since April I have not been reading the papers and cannot be expected to know much now, can II. . We crossed the Rockies in a wagen, perhaps the last vehicle of the kind that will make such a journey. My family went home direct, while I visited the Tellowstone Park."

GENERAL NOTES.

The utilitarian spirit which has ruled in Rome for several years past is spreading through Italy. Thus the Town Council of Rayenna has decided to out down the classical pine forest there and transform the ground the classical pine forest there and transform the ground into a wheat-field. This desceration extorts from the Funfull the plaintive ery: "O Daniel O Byron!" The London Globe hopes that the town councillors will see the point, and not imagine that the journalist is merely swearing at large.

A reunior of the ancient and Bonorable

family of Dickinsons will be held at Amberst, Mass, on August 8 and 9, and everybody of that blood was wishes to attend is requested to seek necessary information from F. W. Dickinson, sepretary of committee, No. 144 State-st., Springfield, Mass. There will be addresses, poems, again, a visit to the town of Old Hadis. dreases, poems, sonra, a visit to the town of Old Hadiey, which Nathaniei Dickinson helped to found 223 years ago, and an excursion to Mt. Holyoke.

only seventy-five spectators saw the game of basetall played in Philadelphia on Monday by two ulues of one-legged men, but there was fun enough to have kept a thousand intribute. The game began with the "Crips" of Trouton in the field and the "Hoppers" of Philadelphia at the bat, and resulted in a victory for the "Crips" by a score of eight to six. It was remarked that the players who used crutches generally ran as well as their brethren with wooden legs. But the only home run was made by Naylor of Trenton, a "pagiesgee," who having knocked the ball into the centre-field, hopped around to the third base with surprising agrilly, while his adversaries were gathering from various points it, and thes stole home on a wild throw, waving its arms like wind-milis to preserve his equilibrium, and vary much cut of breath.

Of the colonies of Russian refugees estab-

Of the colonies of Russian refugees estab-Of the colonies of Russian refugees estab-lished in different parts of this country probably the most successful is the one in Burleigh Country. Dakota, which has already risen to the rank of a town and been named Wechsier, in grateful recognition of the assist-ance rendered by Rubbi Weedsler, of St. Paul. Mr. Berger, the prominent Hebrew resident of Vienna, who has recently risited all the colonies in this country, and reported to the Alliance Israelite Universalle of this city, says of the colony at Wechsler: "My attention was especially attracted to the thrifty and diligent city, says of the colony at weccaser. A summary was especially attra ted to the thrifty and diligent bubts of these emerants, and I admired the zeal of a sixteen-year-old maid, who alone with a spade incorrect and planted an acre with potatoes. It is needess to add that this colony is a deserved success."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Democratic idea in Ohio is believed to be a still-hunt for the Legislature. A majority in Fig next General Assembly would be more satisfactory to his Moss-backs than the election of Headly. They could then repeal the Scott Liquor Law and send a man to the Senate whose Democracy dates from before the war. A success in the Gubernatorial fight it is acknowledged will end all hope of a number of old-time Democrats ever receiving any future honors from the party and bring to the front a host of candidates from the newbring to the front a host of candidates from the new-Democracy element. A defeat will kill this troublessome faction. And from the way many leaders are talking they propose to take this method of ending its brief bits. But there will probably be no indifference in the fight for the Legislature, and it is here that the Republicans will find the struggle the hardest.

Mr. Randall's enemies probably see by this time the mistake they have made in their canvase gainst him. Their efforts to bull-loze him off the track for the Speakership have created a strong sympathy for him. The officious meddling of some Democratic Sen-ators in the contest has also created ill-feeling which will tell in favor of Randall. Thus The Cencennati Enquarer's Washington correspondent says: "The persecu-tion of Mr. Randall by certain assumed leasers of the Democracy has only strengthened aim with men Jernocracy has only strengmented and the House of Representatives. One of these the other day aboved how members resent some of the attempts to instruct them in his answer to an inquiry on the subject by saying, that it was a mistake to interrogate him on the subject of choosing a Speaker; that he was only a member of the House, and that the Senate seemed to have taken charge of this matter."

The Virginia Democracy will assemble today in Lynchburg and try to organize victory over Mahone. The Bourbons grasp the situation accurately. They know that unless they carry the Legislature to be elected this year the State will almost certainly go against them on the Presidential canvass of 1884. To prevent this catastrophe they will make herenican efforts to defeat Mahone this fall. The outlook, however, is not encouraging for them. They can only succeed by dividing 'the colored vote. There were some ceed by dividing the colored vote. There were some prospects that this could be done, as many negroes are known to have voted against the Readjuster sandidates in the spring elections. But whatever hope tais last held out has probably been destroyed by the coarse brutal treatment the colored people have met with on the school question from two Bourbea organs in Rienmond. Mailone is too shrewd a general not to know how to take full advantage of this circumstance to keep the colored vote solid.

obstacle that confronts the Pennsylvania Democrats. Some of the old divisions in their own ranks are beginning to appear again. The distribution of patronage under the present State Administration has been a source of great weakness to the Democrats. The party there were so many mouths to be filled that dissatis-faction was sure to result. This has also been increased faction was sure to result. This has also been increased by Governor Pattison's amateur attempts to play the rôle of a reformer. There is some danger likewise that the Randall-Wallace feud may break out again. All those circumstances make Democratic success in the Keystane State highly improvable, and it is not surprising to learn that Congressman Hopkins admits that the outbook for his party is blue. The State Courenties, which meets next week, promises to be a very lame affair. No candidates seems to be anxious to get on the ticket just to be deteated. Pennsylvania Democracy is evidently in a but way.

A united Republican party is not the only

PUBLIC OPINION.

ONE THING CLEAR.

ONE THING CLEAR.

From the Patitadelphia Press (Rep.)

The name of the next Republican candidata for President is notyet indicated, but his quality is clear, whether new or old, whether a pioneer or a convert, whether a leader or a follower, whether nominated iresh from the ranks or renominated, ir will only be when it is plain that he is in full sympathy with the free spirit and advanced purposes of the Republican masses.

THE OUTLOOK IN WISCONSIN.

THE OUTLOOK IN WISCONSIN.

Congressions Price in The Unicage Tribunae.

"Have the Wisconsin Republicans recovered from their defeat of last fall!"

"I hope so. That defeat was due to two things. The Republican party undertrated the strength of the Prohibitionists and the inster overrated their strength. The prohibition element never asked the Republican party to favor prohibition; all they asked was the submission of the question to the people. That was not unreasonable. Well, in the last State Couvention 35 voted for aubmission, 114 voted against it, and 93 dodged. This disguisted the Prohibitionists, and hence they ran candidates for Congress. The cry was, "We can't afford to lose the German vote," but I notice we did lose it, and also had the prohibition element, which is naturally Republican, arrayed against the party. "I was elected and ran ahead of my ticket, because I was indorsed by the Prohibitionists."

"St. John thinks an effort will be made to get the National Republican Convention to favor the submission of n National amenda.ent. What do you think of the i'm of a National and the infavor of such a course. I think an out-anc out high-fariff plants a good-sounge platform to stand on for the National party. But is our state platform I would favor high fleenes and a submission of the form I would favor high fleenes and a submission of the outer the recovery of the people, and if they prohounced for It at the polls I would pass laws which would enroree it."

THE RIGHT VIEW, PROBABLY.

THE RIGHT VIEW, PROBABLY.

From the springfield Bepublican (Ind.)

Seriously, What does all this talk abe
Tilden mean! Unless there is a good deal of unusual
expert lying in the case the "old-ticket" moveme
roasily has some substance, but yet the plan is as it
practical is on its face as ever. Perhaps it will be us
for remember that favoring some impossible thing giv
politicians the great advantage of a non-committe
resting-place, and further that a good deal of the comotion has been made up by some rather volunts new
papers in a time of little surring hows. It is also
let that the Louisville paper finds any Bind of shirms
ing advantageous during its retreat on the "revenuunly" institute.

CONGRESSMAN ROBINSON CONFIDENT.

A Cheese times Interview.

A Cheese times Interview.

I have been in politics a great many year and I never saw the conditions mere havorable for Republicants in Onlo. This Democrats are making the mitake of their lives in opposing the Scott jaw, and the now begin to realize it. The leasers are feeling pretione and privately express very little conditions in tresult. It is so absurd for them to take such a stam Why, in; West Virginia, a Democratic strongholo, it aslooms are taxed \$500, and there is a zonality of \$5.5 for selling liquor to a minor. And they are limble for whole amount of their bond for such sh offence.

Tennessee, where local option prevails, there are a neity some counties where it is impossible to set a drie nicesce, where loos option prevails, thereby some counties where it is impossible to a love or money. And the other hay a party cure riding through Hockford County, in west of Washington, when we have the county in the county of washington.